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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer  
of Health

TO THE

SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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1947



## **SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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Chairman of the Council .. . . . J. DAVIES, Esq., J.P.  
Chairman of the Health Committee ... A. THOMPSON, Esq.  
Chairman of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee Mrs. C. MOORE.

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### **PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.**

Medical Officer of Health (Part time)—  
T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer to Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics—  
J. R. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics—  
M. I. GIBSON, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.  
H. T. TATE, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.O.G., M.M.S.A.

Obstetric Consultant—  
C. BATES, M.B., Ch.M., M.R.C.O.G.

Consultants under Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia Regulations—  
H. J. MALKIN, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.C.O.G.  
M. GLEN BOTT, M.B., B.S. (London).

Health Visitors—  
Miss E. A. CHAMBERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss E. JEFFRIES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector—  
J. T. UNWIN, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors—  
N. J. COLBORNE, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.  
P. BRISCOE, M.S.I.A., R.S.I. Meat I. Cert.  
A. BUCKLAND, M.S.I.A. (from April).

Clerks—  
Miss M. SEVERN  
Miss I. WATERFIELD  
Miss R. ROBERTS  
Miss J. BAILEY

# ANNUAL REPORT for 1947

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To the Chairman and Members  
OF  
**Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council**

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Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report, which includes the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, for 1947.

For the third successive year Infantile Mortality showed a decrease, but, though the rate of 44 is a new low record for the district, it compares unfavourably with the average for the country. However, no previous triennial period has shown a regular annual improvement, nor has the combined rate for stillbirths and deaths under one month ever before fallen below 50. This saving in infant lives is the result of a number of factors, amongst which must be numbered the welfare services you have provided for mothers and children. It is clear, in this district, that no credit can be given to improved environmental conditions, nor to the value of the vitamin supplements, less than half of which were taken up, and probably even less, consumed. The trend of Infantile Mortality over the past twelve years is shown on page 7.

The South Nottinghamshire Joint Hospital Board will come to an end in July, 1948, when the Regional Hospital Board assumes responsibility for the hospitalisation of cases of infectious disease. I take this opportunity of recording our indebtedness, and your thanks to the adjacent Authorities who have provided beds for cases of infectious disease from this district in the past. Having no hospital of our own, we would have fared badly indeed without their assistance.

Our share of Acute Poliomyelitis was fortunately limited to three relatively mild cases, and the incidence of Scarlet Fever was about average.

For the first time, NO CASE OF DIPHTHERIA occurred in a calendar year. Immunisation is now almost universally accepted as a normal and essential treatment for infants and children, and, by immunisation, parents understand correctly that two injections are given at about one year of age and a third at the beginning of school life. Only by maintaining a steady high level of immunisation can epidemics be prevented, and, therefore, your continued support may be needed more and more as the years go on to prevent the apathy so easily induced by the absence of the disease.

An increasing number of parents sought information about whooping cough immunisation, and this, though not as reliable as diphtheria prophylaxis, was available on request.

By the time this report is presented, you will have ceased to be a Welfare Authority. The ultimate effects of the new legislation on the services you have initiated and maintained, remain to be seen. You will have the satisfaction of knowing that your Maternity and Child Welfare Services transferred on the appointed day, will, at least, be inferior to none, and will be a fitting tribute to your whole-hearted support of all measures likely to promote the well being of mothers and children.

The Local Health Authority will be well aware of the great need for new premises at Stanton Hill and that only the immediate demand for houses compelled the Ministry of Health to withhold sanction for building the new clinic now.

Twenty years ago, I said two of the most urgent needs in the district were houses and pail closet conversions. To-day, the same applies, in spite of your efforts. Not only are new houses badly needed, but the problem of the older houses becomes more difficult as time goes on, and will have to be faced some day. A number will be totally unfit and have to be demolished—not, I hope, before plans for both clearing and redeveloping the sites have been made—but many of them will be capable of being made reasonable habitations, if they are provided with a hot and cold water supply, bath and water closet. People are unlikely to tolerate the absence of these minimal amenities indefinitely. The section on Housing shows what a small part of the demand has been satisfied to date and demonstrates the need for a greatly accelerated rate of building.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector and his assistants have done their best to secure the repair of property and from the summary of work you will note the considerable number of houses dealt with.

Mr. P. Briscoe was appointed in place of Mr. D. E. Jacob, who left last year to take up another post, and in April we were pleased to welcome back Mr. A. Buckland on his discharge from the Forces. Mr. N. J. Colborne was unable to continue his duties after July owing to illness.

I express my thanks to the members of the staff for their excellent co-operation in all sections of the work of the department.

Your obedient Servant,

T. S. McKEAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is my final Annual Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector after thirteen years' service in that capacity. I would like to stray from accepted practice, by placing first in my remarks, acknowledgment of the kindness and help I have received from the Council, Dr. McKean, the staff and workmen of the health department, and all my colleagues of other departments, during those thirteen years. I should be remiss if I did not refer to the hard work and loyalty of Miss Severn, who has held office as chief clerk in the department during the whole of my years of service. I make no apology for taking up space with these acknowledgments, because I am confident that happy relationships are the first essentials to successful administration.

When it was known that I should be taking office with the Council in 1935, I was told by many people that Sutton-in-Ashfield was one of the "slummiest" towns in the Midlands. Having worked in other industrial areas, I found this hard to believe, but the truth of the statement was proved to be only too true as my knowledge of the district increased. Apart entirely from the state of disrepair and lack of amenities in a very large percentage of houses, I found it difficult to believe that such crude conditions of drainage, water supply, and closet accommodation could exist so late in the twentieth century. Opinions will vary as to the reasons for these conditions according to the outlook and interest of the individuals expressing them. My own opinion is, that had the various Acts and Orders relative to the matter been applied as they came into force, and the health department been adequately staffed to administer them, the conditions referred to would never have assumed such seriousness. I feel that the constant failure to provide services progressively and to carry out repairs, ultimately places an unbearable load on owners of property, and they have as much to gain as any other section of the community by proper administration of and attention to these matters. Much abuse has been levelled at the department on the question of slum clearance, but those who properly appreciate the foregoing remarks will surely agree that the department has been faced with a huge problem not of its own making.

It is appropriate at this stage to draw attention to the very solid achievements of the department in the matter of housing repairs during 1947. Despite difficulties created by the shortage of materials and labour, 254 houses were completely repaired and credit is due to the Additional Sanitary Inspectors for their achievements in this matter.

Prior to the war, considerable progress was made in the organisation of an adequate Meat and Food Inspection Service, and the standard achieved would bear comparison with any other district. Thanks are due to the butchers for their co-operation in the work. It is regrettable that new systems developed as a result of wartime emergency have considerably lowered these standards.

Much progress has been made in the improvement of conditions in the cowsheds and dairies in the district.

Though progress has been made, and I feel that the foundations for improved conditions and services have been laid during my term of office, there remains much hard work and much to be achieved. Progress cannot be measured by conditions as they exist, but only by comparison with the conditions at the commencement of the period under review.

I conclude by expressing sincere thanks for so much kindness and friendship and extending wishes to my successor for a happy and progressive term of office.

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES T. UNWIN, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.,

Chief Sanitary Inspector

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**SECTION A.**

**STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**

Area (in Acres) . . . . .	10,506
Population (estimated mid-year) . . . . .	39,280
Number of Inhabited Houses . . . . .	11,059
Rateable Value (31st March) . . . . .	£173,527
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate (Gross) . . . . .	£723

**Vital Statistics**

	Total.	Males.	Females.
Live Births—Legitimate . . . . .	749	394	355
Illegitimate . . . . .	39	15	24
Still Births—Legitimate . . . . .	20	12	8
Illegitimate . . . . .	2	1	1
Deaths . . . . .	422	245	177
Death Rate (per 1,000 Population) . . . . .	10.7		
Birth Rate (per 1,000 Population)—Legitimate . . . . .	19.07		Total.
Illegitimate . . . . .	.99		20.06
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 births live and still) . . . . .	27.1		
Legitimate Rate (per 1,000 legitimate births live and still) . . . . .	26		
Illegitimate Rate (per 1,000 illegitimate births live and still) . . . . .	48.8		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes . . . . .	0		
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—			
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births . . . . .	44		
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births . . . . .	44		
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births . . . . .	51.3		
Special Death Rates per 1,000 Population:—			
Cancer (all ages) . . . . .	1.7		
Measles (all ages) . . . . .	0.025		
Whooping Cough (all ages) . . . . .	0		
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) . . . . .	0.1		

Chief Causes of Death	No. of Deaths.
Heart Disease . . . . .	95
Cancer . . . . .	68
Intra-cranial vascular disease . . . . .	45
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary . . . . .	19
Bronchitis . . . . .	43
Pneumonia (all forms) . . . . .	11

### Births

The small increase in the total birth-rate was accompanied by a decrease in the illegitimate rate.

### Death of Infants under One Year

The Infantile Mortality continued to share, though in minor degree, the general decrease in infant deaths. As will be seen from the table, the progressive annual decrease began in 1942 for England and Wales, and in 1945 for the Urban Districts of Nottinghamshire and Sutton-in-Ashfield. It is equally clear that we still lag behind.

The rate for respiratory infections was again high. One of the infants was illegitimate and home conditions were bad in this, and two other cases. Two, of the total of nine infants, died in hospital.

Four of the mothers had toxæmia of pregnancy and one also had fibroids, necessitating Cæsarean Section.

Only seven of the mothers had had blood examined for Rh factor. Six were positive and the seventh was of the type considered Rh negative for receiving blood though Rh positive for donating blood. Her infant, who had jaundice, was given, in all, seven pints of Rh negative blood in vain.

Two infants, both of whom slept in cots, died by accidental suffocation. One was a few days old and the other seven months. Another, a tenth child, was found dead in a pail. The coroner held an inquest in each instance.

Only three of the infants who died over the age of one month, were breast fed.

Registered cause of death.	No. of Deaths.		
(a) Under 14 days.	At home	In Hospital	Total.
Prematurity .. .. ..	1	9	10
Congenital Malformation ..	1	0	1
Atelectasis .. .. ..	0	2	2
Respiratory Infections ..	0	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction ..	0	1	1
Accidental Suffocation ..	1	0	1
Inattention at Birth ..	1	0	1
	4	13	17
Mothers attended Ante-Natal Clinic	2	6	8

## b) Over 14 days.

Prematurity	..	..	0	1	1
Congenital Malformation	..	..	3	0	3
Respiratory Infections	..	..	7	1	8
Alimentary Infections	..	..	1	2	3
Convulsions	..	..	1	0	1
Jaundice	..	..	0	1	1
Accidental Suffocation	..	..	1	0	1
			13	5	18

Mothers attended Ante-Natal  
Clinic .. .. 9 4 13

Child attended Maternity and  
Child Welfare Clinics 8 1 9

## Infantile mortality rate for chief causes of death:—

	Prematurity	Congenital Malformation.	Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia.
1936	.. .. 11.2	8.0	20.9
1937	.. .. 28.3	6.6	21.6
1938	.. .. 16.5	7.5	7.5
1939	.. .. 9.4	4.7	14.1
1940	.. .. 20.4	4.7	12.5
1941	.. .. 15.2	9.1	10.6
1942	.. .. 14.0	12.6	15.4
1943	.. .. 18.4	6.6	18.4
1944	.. .. 17.5	11.6	10.5
1945	.. .. 20.8	5.5	6.9
1946	.. .. 14.5	6.6	9.2
1947	.. .. 13.9	5.1	11.4

## Infantile Mortality in Wards.

Year	East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	
1936	56	73	75	74	
1937	64	57	61	100	
1938	49	38	62	60	
1939	55	74	45	49	
1940	47	71	33	71	
1941	55	55	94	86	
1942	68	69	75	50	
1943	54	75	79	66	
1944	55	76	103	50	
1945	41	66	36	67	
1946	44	66	39	27	
1947	47	52	26	46	

Comparative Mortality.  
Sutton-  
in-  
AshfieldUrban  
Districts  
in  
Notts.Smaller  
Towns  
England  
& Wales

Infantile Mortality Rates under and over 1 month.  
Under 1 month      Over 1 month.

1936	..	..	..	26		43
1937	..	..	..	27		43
1938	..	..	..	40		11
1939	..	..	..	31		26
1940	..	..	..	36		22
1941	..	..	..	37		30
1942	..	..	..	36		30
1943	..	..	..	38		29
1944	..	..	..	38		29
1945	..	..	..	32		21
1946	..	..	..	26		20
1947	..	..	..	26		18

During 1947 the number of deaths under one month was 21, and over one month 14.

The following tables show the number of deaths under one month related to the age of the mother and the number of pregnancies.

Age of Mother	Pregnancy					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	10th
Under 20	..	..	1	1	0	0
20—29 years	..	..	4	1	1	0
30—39 years	..	..	5	1	1	1
40 and over	..	..	1	1	0	0
		11	4	2	2	1
						1

Combined still birth-rate and neonatal rate per 1,000 total births:—

1936	..	..	..	..	..	60
1937	..	..	..	..	..	67
1938	..	..	..	..	..	66
1939	..	..	..	..	..	53
1940	..	..	..	..	..	83
1941	..	..	..	..	..	85
1942	..	..	..	..	..	65
1943	..	..	..	..	..	71
1944	..	..	..	..	..	58
1945	..	..	..	..	..	56
1946	..	..	..	..	..	55
1947	..	..	..	..	..	48

### Premature Births

Of the sixty-six mothers whose infants were premature, six had twins and all but two of the twin infants were premature.

The total number of premature births was seventy, giving a higher premature birth-rate than last year, but the survival rate was much better—81% of the infants being alive at the end of one month, as the following table shows:—

	Born at Home	Born at Hospital or Nursing Home	Total
Notified .. . .	36	34	70
Survived at the end of one month	34	23	57
 DEATHS:—Within 24 hours .. 2 6 8			
Within one month .. 0 5 5			
Later than one month 1 1 2			

Two of the infants born at home were admitted to hospital, and both survived.

Blood examination was carried out on 26 mothers.

	Mothers	Infants	
		Births	Survived one month
Rh Positive .. . .	21	23	20
Rh Negative .. . .	5	6	6
Not Tested .. . .	40	41	31

One Rh Negative specimen gave a positive Kahn result. The mother was given appropriate treatment and the infant survived.

### Infant Feeding

The clinic notes were not specially analysed as there appeared to be no significant change in the number of wholly breast fed children, nor was any new factor discovered to account for the small number of mothers who succeeded in feeding their infants. The reasons given by the mothers who failed to breast feed were the usual, and sometimes very inadequate, ones.

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	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
	England & Wales	Smaller Towns	Sutton-in- Ashfield	
BIRTHS:—				
Live	.. .. .. ..	20.5	22.2	20.06
Still	.. .. .. ..	0.50	0.54	0.56

### DEATHS:—

All causes	.. .. ..	12.0	11.9	10.7
Measles	.. .. ..	0.01	0.02	0.025
Whooping Cough	.. .. ..	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	.. .. ..	0.01	0.01	0.00
Influenza	.. .. ..	0.09	0.08	0.025
Scarlet Fever	.. .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.025

### NOTIFICATIONS:—

Scarlet Fever	.. ..	1.37	1.37	1.5
Diphtheria	.. ..	0.13	0.14	0.00
Typhoid Fever	.. ..	0.01	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	.. ..	0.01	0.01	0.00
Erysipelas	.. ..	0.19	0.18	0.025
Pneumonia	.. ..	0.79	0.68	0.10
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	.. ..	0.05	0.05	0.00
Measles	.. ..	9.41	9.58	8.6
Whooping Cough	.. ..	2.22	2.02	0.69

**ANTE-NATAL, POST-NATAL, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE  
AND IMMUNISATION CLINICS**

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The following is the time-table of the Clinics:

Situation	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Immunisation
<b>Sutton-in-Ashfield:</b> Forest Street (Near Library)	Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends every Tuesday, and 4th Friday in month 2.30 p.m.	Every Wednesday, and 2nd and 4th Thursdays each month, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Monday of each month, 2—3 p.m.	1st and 3rd Thursdays each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.
<b>Huthwaite:</b> Clinic, New Street.	Every Thursday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2nd and 4th Thursdays in month, 2.30 p.m.	2nd and 4th Fridays, 2—4 p.m.	1st Monday, of each month, 2—3 p.m.	4th Thursday of each month, 3.30 p.m.
<b>Skegby and Stanton Hill:</b> Baptist Church, Stanton Hill	Every Monday, 2—4 p.m. Dr. attends 2.30 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays, 4th Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.	2nd Wednesday in month, 2—3 p.m.	2nd Tuesday of each month, 2.30—3.30 p.m.

Year	Infantile Mortality		Birth Rate		Death Rate
	Sutton	England and Wales	Sutton	England and Wales	
1936	69.13	59	16.09	14.8	12.1
1937	69.98	58	15.30	15.58	12.4
1938	51.21	53	17.24	15.1	11.6
1939	57.29	50	16.2	15.0	14.2
1940	58.1	55	17.1	14.6	15.1
1941	66.8	59	17.5	14.2	14.3
1942	66	49	19.7	15.8	12.9
1943	67	49	21.3	16.5	11.6
1944	68	46	23.6	17.6	11.6
1945	53	46	19.6	16.1	11.4
1946	46	43	19.6	19.1	11.5
1947	44	41	20.1	20.5	10.7

\*Crude

**ANTE-NATAL CLINICS**

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Hospital
Sutton-in-Ashfield	...	...	75	388	2179	294
Huthwaite	...	...	24	60	288	55
Stanton Hill and Skegby	...	...	39	125	707	112
<b>Totals</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>3174</b>	<b>461</b>
						<b>105</b>

Percentage of Total Notified Births represented by attendance:—72%  
Average attendance at all Clinics per Session:—23

**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS**

Clinic	No. of Sessions	New Cases		Total Attendances		Children seen by Doctor
		Mothers	Children Under 1-5 yrs.	Mothers	Children Under 1-5 yrs.	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	100	275	435	7532	6699	1220
Huthwaite	51	74	119	2781	2201	732
Stanton Hill & Skegby	48	79	150	2692	2370	465
<b>Totals</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>13005</b>	<b>11270</b>	<b>2417</b>
						<b>1614</b>

Percentage of notified live births represented by number of first attendances under one year:—91%

### POST-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic		No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Normal Cases	Abnormal Cases	Referred to Consultant
Sutton-in-Ashfield	...	...	12	154	163	3	1
Huthwaite	..	..	10	26	34	0	0
Stanton Hill	...	...	12	45	68	2	2
Totals	...	...	34	225	265	5	3

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—VISITS

District No.	First Visits (1)		Re-Visits (2)		Visits to Expectant Mothers (3)		Special Visits (but included in 1 & 2)	Total Visits										
	INFANTS		CHILDREN															
	Within 14 days of birth	Between 14 & 28 days	After 28 days	Infants	1st	2nd												
	Age 1-2	Age 2-3	Age 3-4	Age 4-5	Age 0-1	Age 1-2	Age 2-3	Age 3-4	Age 4-5	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th				
No. 1 ..	0	234	27	1	0	0	211	106	141	90	69	12	0	0	0	45	891	
No. 2 ..	2	57	199	22	9	1	0	74	51	37	43	42	7	0	0	0	21	544
No. 3 ..	8	151	107	0	0	0	0	309	93	112	65	23	7	6	0	0	16	881
Totals ..	10	442	333	23	9	1	0	594	250	290	198	134	26	6	0	0	82	2316

**SECTION B****GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA****Ambulance**

1,799 patients were conveyed by ambulance or car during the year.

Council Ambulance .. .. ..	1,193
Council Car .. .. ..	551
Kirkby-in-Ashfield Ambulance .. .. ..	15
Mansfield Ambulance .. .. ..	26
Hired Cars .. .. ..	14

The car was out of commission during February.

**Clinics**

Clinics provided by the Council:—See page 11.

**Ante-Natal Clinic**

The new attendances represented 72% of notified births which was 10% less than last year. The reduction in new cases was found at all clinics, with rather more than 10% at Huthwaite and Stanton Hill and rather less at Sutton Clinics. The average attendance per session was 29 at Sutton, 12 at Huthwaite and 18 at Stanton Hill.

Routine Rhesus typing was continued at all clinics. The Kahn and Wasserman tests were included.

Rh Positive .. .. ..	392
Rh Negative .. .. ..	88
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .. .. ..	480
<hr/>	<hr/>

Four cases with a positive Kahn result were referred to the Venereal Disease Clinic for treatment.

**Venereal Disease Clinic**

The nearest Clinic is at West Hill Drive, Mansfield.

Medical advice is available there as under:—

**MALÉS.** Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Thursday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

**FEMALES.** Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

### Blood Transfusion

The Regional Unit held four sessions at the Clinic during 1947. 388 Donors attended.

Twenty new donors were enrolled as a result of local publicity. Hospitals are entirely dependent on the voluntary donors and many more are needed to keep the blood bank adequately stocked, as well as to minimise the demands on each donor.

There is still no satisfactory substitute for human blood which is saving lives daily in every hospital, and is used regularly in the hospitals serving Sutton-in-Ashfield.

### Maternity Services

201 patients were admitted to hospital and 95 others made private arrangements for admission to the Nottingham Women's Hospital or Nursing Homes. This represents 36.5% of the total births. It must be noted that this includes cases admitted for unsuitable home conditions, and also miscarriages and emergencies during labour. This number could not have been greatly exceeded with the limited number of hospital beds at our disposal, though, were the facilities available, a very much larger number of patients would have been admitted. It should be the aim of the new administration to supply adequate ante-natal, lying-in, and post-natal beds, where patients can be accommodated and treated by the consultant serving the ante- and post-natal clinics. The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists recommend the provision of hospital beds for 75% of births—almost twice the number available for this district during 1947.

The Emergency Obstetrical Unit was called out to a patient suffering from obstetric shock following antepartum haemorrhage.

### Analysis of Cases Treated in Hospital

Condition	Admission arranged			Total
	Through Natal Service	Ante- natal Service	By General Practitioner	
No home help available	..	0	0	0
Unsuitable home conditions	..	34	0	34
Age of Mother	..	..	3	3
Adiposity	..	..	1	1
Anæmia	..	..	3	3
Breast Diseases	..	..	1	3
Chest Condition	..	..	1	1
Cholecystitis	..	..	1	1
Chorea	..	..	1	1
Deaf Mute	..	..	1	1
Epilepsy	..	..	1	1
Fibroid	..	..	1	1
Heart Disease	..	..	4	4
Ovarian Cyst	..	..	2	2
Psycho-Neurosis	..	..	1	1
Pyelitis	..	..	1	1
Rheumatism	..	..	4	4
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	..	..	3	4
Varicose Veins	..	..	2	2
Bad Obstetric History	..	..	17	17
Toxæmia	..	..	23	27
Rh Factor Negative	..	..	2	2
Foetal Death	..	..	0	1
Malpresentation	..	..	6	9
Hydrocephalus	..	..	1	1
Pelvic contraction or Disproportion	..	..	19	20
Abortion	..	..	2	17
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	..	..	2	4
Placenta Praevia	..	..	1	4
Early Rupture of Membranes	..	..	1	1
Premature Labour	..	..	0	4
Dystocia	..	..	4	10
Retained Placenta	..	..	0	1
Subinvolution	..	..	1	1
Post Maturity	..	..	10	11
Congenital Malformation	..	..	1	1
Intussusception	..	..	0	1
Vomiting	..	..	0	1
		155	46	201

No. of Patients admitted  
to each Hospital:—

County Hospitals—Basford	95	22	117
Mansfield	54	23	77
Worksop	3	0	3
Mansfield General	1	0	1
Women's Hospital, Nottingham	2	1	3

### **Maternal Deaths**

No deaths from puerperal causes were recorded.

<b>Maternity Cases—Costs</b>	<b>No. of Cases</b>	<b>Average Stay. Days</b>	<b>Maintenance £ s. d.</b>
Women's Hospital, Nottingham ..	3	4	8 16 8
Mansfield and District General Hospital ..	1	9	5 8 0
County Council Hospitals ..	197	17	1966 18 1
			<hr/>
			£1981 2 9
			<hr/>

Amount to be recovered:—

		<b>£ s. d.</b>
142 Contributors (complicated cases) ..	..	611 9 4
23 Contributors (unsuitable home conditions) ..	..	96 11 3
20 Non-Contributors assessed on Income Scale ..	..	69 13 8
16 Non-Contributors who failed to return Income Form		126 6 5
		<hr/>
		£904 0 8
		<hr/>

£962 was received during the financial year 1/4/47—31/3/48 and £22 14s 5d. was written off as irrecoverable.

The following table shows details of expenses not chargeable to patients.

		<b>£ s. d.</b>
Doctor's Fees, Mansfield and Nottingham Women's Hospitals ..	..	10 3 4
Annual Consultant Fees ..	..	14 14 0
Hospital Charges, 16 visits to Consultant Clinic ..	..	2 0 0
23 X-Ray Cases, Mansfield Hospital ..	..	56 14 0
Examinations at P.D. Laboratory (7) ..	..	2 12 6
Emergency Obstretical Unit ..	..	8 12 0
		<hr/>
		£94 15 10
		<hr/>

### Treatment in County Hospitals

From 1st January, 1947, the inclusive charge was increased to 11/11 per day, at Basford and Mansfield. Worksop charges were increased to 21/- per day, from 1st October, 1947.

### **Consultant Clinic**

Eleven cases made 16 visits to the Consultant. Out-patients' charges at Hospital, £2 0s. 0d. Annual Fee to Consultant, £14 14s. 0d.

### Dental Treatment

The arrangements made with the County Council in 1946 were continued. The cost of Dental Sessions was £42 6s. 0d.

The attendance improved during the year and available records show a total attendance of fifty cases.

			Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5.
Appointments given	..	..	23	20
Attended for examination	..	..	20	18
Attended for treatment	..	..	20	18

In addition, twelve patients whose treatment commenced in 1946 continued to attend.

Eight patients were supplied with dentures at a total cost of £16 1s. 5d., of which £9 9s. 0d. was recoverable. Cost to Council, £6 12s. 5d.

### Hospital Treatment—Children under 5

One infant was admitted to the Mansfield County Hospital.

The cost to the Council was £25 13s. 8d., of which £9 12s. 0d. was recovered from the Contributory Scheme.

### Orthopædic Treatment

Out-patients.	Cases	..	..	..	..	..	51
	Attendances	..	..	..	..	..	483
	Cost	..	..	..	..	..	£60 7 6
Charged from 1/4/47, Surgeon's Fees, 22 new cases		..	..	..	..	..	£11 11 0
7 X-Rays (5 cases)		..	..	..	..	..	£1 15 0

In-patients. None.

### Prevention of Deafness

No. of cases treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Contributory Scheme Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Case paying whole of cost	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cost to the Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	£7 9 9
No. of cases on waiting list at the end of year		..	..	..	..	..	35

### Prevention of Blindness

No cases treated during the year.

### **Child Life Protection**

Two cases were on the register .

### **Supply of Milk**

	..	..	<b>Sales</b>			
			1947		1946	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sutton-in-Ashfield Clinics ..	2734	5	3	2920	3	9
Huthwaite Clinics ..	795	9	4	859	17	0
Stanton Hill Clinics ..	923	15	2	973	0	6
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
	£4453	9	9	£4753	1	3
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>

Free Issues, Income Scale—No change.

	..	..	1947			1946		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Value of food issued ..	8	16	4	7	19	1		
Income from charge of 6d. per tin ..	2	6	0	2	1	6		
Total cost to Council ..			£6	10	4	£5	17	7
	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>		

Number of cases on free food.

	Sutton	Huthwaite	Skegby and Stanton Hill	Total
31/12/46	1	0	0	1
31/12/47	0	0	0	0

### **Cod Liver Oil and Fruit Juice**

The average % take up of vitamins during the year, as shown by Ministry of Food returns, was:—

		Sutton-in-Ashfield	Division
Orange Juice ..	..	35.8	39.4
Cod Liver Oil ..	..	26.6	29.8
A. and D. Tablets ..	..	42.8	46.1

### **Stanton Hill Clinic**

Though the need for new premises was agreed by the Minister of Health, he was unable, under existing conditions, to sanction the Council's proposals.

### **Supply of Sheets for Expectant Mothers**

247 Priority Dockets and 430 Coupon Equivalent Certificates were issued during 1947.

### **Home Helps and Domestic Helps**

In September, Miss D. Kemp was appointed part-time organiser. She accomplished much more than was expected in the few remaining months of the year and she deserves the greatest praise for her achievement. Her report on the work up to the end of the year follows:—

	Applications received	Applications dealt with	Cases not proceeded with
Maternity	.. 5	4	1
General	14	12	2
Total number of helpers enrolled during the period		..	20
Total number of helpers employed	..	..	10
Average number of hours each helper worked	..	..	12 hours
Total hours worked by all helpers	..	..	925 hours
Number of cases paying whole cost	..	..	.. 11
Number paying part of cost	..	..	.. 1
Number of assessed cases paying nil	..	..	.. 4

### **Health Visitors**

The two health visitors were assisted by Nurse Goodwin during August and September, when she left to attend the health visitor's course in Nottingham, and it is anticipated she will return here as a qualified health visitor next year.

Nurse Booker gave temporary part-time assistance, and in December Nurse Hall was appointed full-time clinic nurse. Both were State Registered but have no Health Visitor's Certificate.

### **Adoptions**

Six infants were adopted, the Health Visitors making the usual home visits and submitting reports for the guidance of the Court.

### **Care of Premature Infants**

No additional facilities were provided during the year.

The survival rate is shown on page 9.

### **Care of Illegitimate Children**

The illegitimate birth-rate again showed a decrease.

Year	% of Live Births which were Illegitimate.			
1935	..	..	..	4.0
1936	..	..	..	4.3
1937	..	..	..	3.5
1938	..	..	..	4.5
1939	..	..	..	3.1
1940	..	..	..	3.9
1941	..	..	..	3.3
1942	..	..	..	4.6
1943	..	..	..	3.4
1944	..	..	..	6.2
1945	..	..	..	6.8
1946	..	..	..	6.2
1947	..	..	..	5.2

The Social Worker reported as follows:—

"During the past year, the work done by the County Almoners has again had to be restricted, owing to the fact that the vacancy for a second Assistant Almoner has remained unfilled.

Thirteen names have been registered this year:—

7 were single girls.

4 were married women separated from their husbands.

1 was a divorced woman.

1 was a prospective adopter.

Six girls and six boys have been born.

Of the married women:—

One was living with the putative father who was maintaining her. Her baby died.

One took her baby out to the home of an aunt in another part of the country.

One asked for adoption as she had another child to support, had to go out to work herself, and had no one to look after the second child. She was referred to an Adoption Society. One visit was paid.

One was forgiven by her husband and went back to him with the baby.

The divorced woman stated that she expected to marry the putative father as soon as they could get a house. She took the baby out to the home of a brother and his wife.

Of the single girls:—

Two took their babies home and were referred to the Probation Officer for help in obtaining affiliation orders. Four visits were paid.

Two took their babies home and stated that the putative fathers were maintaining them and that they expected to marry when the men were divorced from their wives.

One was a deaf and dumb girl who had been staying in Sutton-in-Ashfield, but on discharge went to her father's house in another part of the country. A brother and sister-in-law wanted to adopt the baby and were advised as to legal procedure. The girl was known to the Deaf and Dumb Society, who promised to keep her under supervision.

One girl's baby died and she returned home and then to a residential post as a domestic servant. Three visits were paid.

One girl remains in the Institution and it is hoped that she will be able to go to a Home for Mothers and Babies if your Committee is able to accept responsibility for the cost.

The prospective adopter was advised about legal procedure and referred to an Adoption Society. One visit was paid."

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## WATER SUPPLY

The quality was satisfactory. Discussions on means of increasing the quantity were continued.

Three samples of each supply from the mains were satisfactory chemically and bacteriologically.

Reports on four samples of the Meden Valley supply taken at the Budby Pumping Station were satisfactory.

Analyst's Report	Rushley Supply
This sample contains per 100,000 parts:—	19/8/47
Total Solids dried at 180°C .. .. .. ..	22.00
Suspended Matter .. .. .. ..	absent
Chlorides as chlorine .. .. .. ..	2.49
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate .. .. .. ..	0.44
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite .. .. .. ..	absent
Free Ammonia .. .. .. ..	0.0032
Albuminoid Ammonia .. .. .. ..	0.0024
Temporary Hardness .. .. .. ..	7.00
Permanent Hardness .. .. .. ..	6.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub> .. ..	0.020
pH value .. .. .. ..	7.90
Appearance .. .. .. ..	clear and bright
Odour .. .. .. ..	none
Taste and Colour .. .. .. ..	normal
Heavy Metals .. .. .. ..	absent
Free Chlorine .. .. .. ..	absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs. .. .. .. ..	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	1
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling the water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

**Closet Accommodation**

Number of visits re Conversions .. . . . .	492
Conversions completed during year .. . . . .	5
P.C.'s abolished, 1930-47 .. . . . .	794
P.C.'s remaining .. . . . .	2269

**Public Cleansing**

As a result of the delivery of vehicles, this service had considerably improved by the end of the year, when a weekly collection was operating.

**Inspections in connection with:**

1. Housing Defects .. . . . .	591
2. Factories and Workshops .. . . . .	30
3. Infectious Disease .. . . . .	68
4. Rodent Infestations .. . . . .	177
5. Shops Act .. . . . .	10
6. Meat and Food Inspections:	
(a) Slaughterhouses .. . . . .	227
(b) Markets and Shops .. . . . .	168
7. Dairies and Cowsheds .. . . . .	11
8. Overcrowding .. . . . .	25
9. Scavenging .. . . . .	126
10. Disinfestation .. . . . .	44
11. Movable Dwellings .. . . . .	41
12. Water Supply and Sampling .. . . . .	32
13. Drainage .. . . . .	194
14. Smoke Nuisances .. . . . .	4
15. Miscellaneous Complaints and General Inspection .. . . . .	643
16. Revisits .. . . . .	75
17. Miscellaneous Housing Act Visits .. . . . .	989
(a) Revisits for Housing Defects .. . . . .	815
(b) Visits in connection with Re-Housing .. . . . .	95
(c) Others for Clearance Area procedure .. . . . .	79
18. Salvage .. . . . .	61
19. Mortuary .. . . . .	0
20. Bakehouses .. . . . .	15
21. Scabies .. . . . .	0
22. Building Licences .. . . . .	321
23. Food Premises .. . . . .	103

**Notices Served:**

Informal Notices .. . . . .	933
Statutory Notices .. . . . .	91
Interviews .. . . . .	134
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1946 .. . . . .	232
Informal Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1947 .. . . . .	483
Statutory Notices outstanding 31st Dec., 1947 .. . . . .	37
Informal Notices Complied .. . . . .	682

**Summary of Work Done:****(a) Housing (No. of houses affected).**

Roofs, fallpipes, eaves, gutters and walls repaired .. .. .. ..	150
Dangerous structures remedied .. .. .. ..	12
Remedy of dampness by cement rendering or insertion of Damp Proof Course .. .. .. ..	28
Yards paved .. .. .. ..	12
Internal repairs .. .. .. ..	150
Sinks provided .. .. .. ..	3
Sinks renewed .. .. .. ..	13
Washing Coppers provided .. .. .. ..	1
Washing Coppers renewed .. .. .. ..	34
Food Stores provided .. .. .. ..	1
Inside Water Supply provided .. .. .. ..	0
Defective ovens repaired .. .. .. ..	27
Defective floors repaired .. .. .. ..	22

**(b) General Work.**

Water Closets and Structures Repaired .. .. .. ..	100
Ashpits Abolished .. .. .. ..	0
New Ashbins Provided .. .. .. ..	357
Accumulations Removed .. .. .. ..	17
Rat Infestations Abated .. .. .. ..	52
Complaints Unfounded .. .. .. ..	18
Reports to Surveyor .. .. .. ..	25
Complaints Received .. .. .. ..	790
Miscellaneous .. .. .. ..	0
Dirty Premises Cleansed .. .. .. ..	13
Animal Nuisance Abated .. .. .. ..	7
Grease Traps Provided .. .. .. ..	1

**(c) Drainage.**

No. of Premises Visited .. .. .. ..	181
Blocked Drains Cleansed .. .. .. ..	117
New Drains Tested and Passed .. .. .. ..	27
Defective Drains Found .. .. .. ..	41
Defective Drains Repaired .. .. .. ..	37
Open Channel Drainage Abolished .. .. .. ..	0
Cesspools Abolished .. .. .. ..	0
Cesspools Reconstructed .. .. .. ..	1

**Smoke Abatement.**

No action taken or necessary.

**Eradication of Bed Bugs.**

(a) Council Houses found Infested .. .. .. ..	4
Council Houses Disinfested .. .. .. ..	4
(b) Private Houses found Infested .. .. .. ..	9
Private Houses Disinfested .. .. .. ..	9
Premises Disinfested for other Vermin .. .. .. ..	50

### Schools

The Sanitary Provisions at the Schools are reasonable, except at Teversal School which is still provided with pail closets.

### Public Baths

Analyst's Report on Sample of Water taken 19/8/47 at 11.30 a.m.

This sample contains per 100,000 parts:—

Total Solids dried at 180°C.	..	..	..	..	34.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	11.71
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	0.92
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	absent
Free Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.0008
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	0.2247
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	3.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	22.50
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	0.052
pH value	..	..	..	..	4.80
Appearance	..	..	..	..	clear and bright
Odour	..	..	..	..	chlorinous
Taste and Colour	..	..	..	..	normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	0
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	0.45 part per million
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	4,500
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 24 hrs.	..	..	..	..	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	2
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	Absent in 100 mls.

At the time of sampling this water was of satisfactory bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

**SECTION D****HOUSING**

The Housing Superintendent, Housing Architect and Surveyor have supplied the following details of housing progress:—

**Housing Superintendent's Report:—**

Number of houses and bungalows at 31/12/47:—

		Houses	Bungalows	Flats	Total
Sutton Area	.. ..	1306	198	136	1640
Skegby Area	.. ..	354	40	0	394
Huthwaite Area	.. ..	144	24	0	168
		—	—	—	—
		1804	262	136	2202
		—	—	—	—
31/12/46	.. ..	1752	262	16	2030
31/12/45	.. ..	1752	262	0	2014

Number of Applications held at 31/12/47.

		Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
7 children	.. ..	.. 2	0	0	2
6 children	.. ..	.. 0	1	1	2
5 children	.. ..	.. 1	1	0	2
4 children	.. ..	.. 4	4	1	9
3 children	.. ..	.. 23	7	8	38
2 children	.. ..	.. 101	39	24	164
1 child	.. ..	.. 331	138	81	550
0 children	.. ..	.. 415	116	83	614
Applicants for Bungalows	.. ..	.. 136	19	31	186
		—	—	—	—
		1013	325	229	1567
		—	—	—	—
31/12/46	.. ..	.. 944	224	176	1344
31/12/45	.. ..	.. 670	119	85	874

The applications, except for bungalows, are in respect of people living in rooms.

Re-lets from the Hardwick Lane and Carsic Lane Schemes (440 houses, 138 bungalows) are let in conjunction with the Health Department. The remainder of re-lets are from the above-mentioned applicants.

Lettings during 1947 were:—

		Sutton	Skegby	Huthwaite	Total
New 3 bedroom houses	.. .. ..	52	0	0	52
New 2 bedroom flats	.. .. ..	60	0	0	60
New 1 bedroom flats	.. .. ..	60	0	0	60
Relets from Hardwick Lane and Carsic Lane Houses	.. .. ..	7	0	0	7
Bungalows	.. .. ..	3	0	0	3
Other house relets	.. .. ..	5	3	2	10
Other bungalow relets	.. .. ..	2	2	3	7
		—	—	—	—
		189	5	5	199

G. H. SLACK,

Housing Superintendent.

**Housing Architects' Report**

Position at end of 1947:—

Keys handed  
to Housing  
Superintendent

## 1. Schemes in progress:—

		1947	1946	Total
(a)	Alfreton Road Housing Scheme Extension No. 2.			
	22 pairs Type A 3 Bedroom House = 44 Dwellings	40	0	
	15 pairs Type D Duplex House = 60 Dwellings	52	8	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	To house, in all—104 Families	92	8	100
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(b)	Hardwick Lane Housing Scheme Extension No. 7			
	19 pairs Type A 3 Bedroom House = 38 Dwellings	20		
	19 pairs Type D Duplex House = 76 Dwellings	56	20	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	To house, in all—114 Families	76	20	96
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
(c)	Healdswood (Skegby) Housing Scheme, Ext. 2			
	10 pairs Type A, 3 Bedroom = 20 Dwellings			
	17 pairs Type B, 3 Bedroom = 34 Dwellings			
	13 pairs Type D, Duplex = 52 Dwellings			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	To house, in all—106 Families	<hr/>		
(d)	Huthwaite (Station Road) Housing Scheme			
	19 pairs Type A, 3 Bedroom = 38 Dwellings			
	8 pairs Type D, Duplex = 32 Dwellings			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	To house, in all—70 Families	<hr/>		
(e)	Green's Fields (Skegby) Housing Scheme			
	8 pairs Type A, 3 Bedroom = 16 Dwellings			
	16 pairs Type B, 3 Bedroom = 32 Dwellings			
	44 Perm Alumin Bungalows = 44 Dwellings			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	To house, in all—92 Families	<hr/>		
(f)	Charles Street Housing Scheme			
	16 pairs Type A, 3 Bedroom = 32 Dwellings			
	2 singles Type A, 3 Bedroom = 2 Dwellings			
	7 pairs Type B, 3 Bedroom = 14 Dwellings			
	1 single Type B, 3 Bedroom = 1 Dwelling			
	40 Perm Alumin Bungalows = 40 Dwellings			
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	To house, in all—89 Families	<hr/>		

(g) Aged Persons' Bungalows, Lime Street Area,  
Sutton

7 pairs Type A, 2 Bedroom	= 14 Dwellings
4 pairs Type B, 2 Bedroom	= 8 Dwellings
2 singles Type B, 2 Bedroom	= 2 Dwellings

To house, in all—24 Aged Couples

## 2. Schemes in course of preparation.

## (a) Huthwaite (Columbia Street) Housing Scheme

48 pairs 3 Bedroom houses	= 96 Dwellings
5 pairs 2 Bedroom bungalows	= 10 Dwellings

To house, in all—106 Families  
(including 10 Aged Couples)

(b) Huthwaite (Station Road) Housing Scheme  
Extension

8 pairs Type A, 3 Bedroom	= 16 Dwellings
5 pairs Type D, Duplex	= 20 Dwellings

To house, in all—36 Families

G. WARNER,

Warner & Dean (Housing Architects)

It will be noted that the housing progress is not keeping up with the demands even of those living in rooms—the increased number of houses being offset by the greater increase in the number of applicants, so that the waiting list was actually 223 more at the end of 1947 than it was a year before. The schemes in progress and in course of preparation provide for considerably less than half the applicants.

No effective action was taken to provide houses for the large families from unfit dwellings.

In addition to the 168 dwellings completed by the Local Authority, 77 houses were built by private contractors.

**1—Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—**

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling-Houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. ..	642
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	722
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. ..	0
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. ..	0
(3)	Number of Dwelling-Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .. .. ..	0
(4)	Number of Dwelling-Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. ..	642

**2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notices:—**

Number of Defective Dwelling-Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	254
--	-----

**3. Action Under Statutory Powers During the Year:—**

(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1936.							
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices served requiring repairs .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							1
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							1
(a) By Owners .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							1
(b) By Local Authority in Default .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							0
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—							
(1) Number of Dwelling-Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							279
(2) Number of Dwelling-Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							179
(a) By Owners .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							161
(b) By Local Authority in Default .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							18
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							0
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							0

**4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding**

No material change

**5. Clearance Area Procedure**

**Re-Housing**

No of Families Re-housed .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							9
No. of Persons Re-housed .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							38
Houses demolished .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							8
Houses demolished since Slum Clearance commenced .. .. .. .. .. .. ..							857

**Public Health Act, 1936**

**Camping Sites, Temporary Dwellings, etc.**

Caravans and temporary dwellings, always a serious matter in this district, now present a problem of some urgency.

A large caravan colony is at present standing on land about to be used for building by the Council, and efforts are being made to convert a portion of waste land adjoining the Lawn Dam as a Council controlled camping site. Essential services will be provided wherever possible, and it is hoped by this means to institute a more rigid control over at least one section.

**Factories Act, 1937****1. Inspections****Part 1**

Premises	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	24	0	0
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	250	0	0

**2. Cases in which defects were found**

	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness .. . . .	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences (a) Insufficient .. .	6	3
(b) Not separate for sexes .. .	1	1

**Part VIII**

There were 88 outworkers on the list all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. No action was necessary during the year.

**SECTION E****INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD****(a) Milk Supply:—**

No. of Producers .. .. .. .. .. ..	21
No. of Producer Retailers .. .. .. .. .. ..	46
No. of Retailers .. .. .. .. .. ..	95
Dealers' Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .. .. .. ..	4
Dealers' Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .. .. .. ..	5
Dealers' Licence to sell Tuberculin (Pasteurised) Milk .. .. .. .. .. ..	5
Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk .. .. .. .. .. ..	4
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk .. .. .. .. .. ..	3
Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk .. .. .. .. .. ..	1
No. of Visits to Cowsheds and Dairies .. .. .. .. .. ..	11
New Dairies erected .. .. .. .. .. ..	0
New Cowsheds erected .. .. .. .. .. ..	0
Cowsheds and Dairies modernised .. .. .. .. .. ..	0
Minor Repairs at Cowsheds and Dairies .. .. .. .. .. ..	0

**Samples Taken**

Total No. of Samples .. .. .. .. ..	15
Ordinary Milk .. .. .. .. ..	2
Pasteurised (Public Supply) .. .. .. .. ..	5
Pasteurised (School Supply) .. .. .. .. ..	2
Pasteurised T.T. .. .. .. .. ..	6
No. of visits to Schools and Samples .. .. .. .. ..	16

One sample of Tuberculin Tested Milk was unsatisfactory.

The Local Authority in whose area this milk was produced were notified.

**(b) Meat and Other Foods.**

No. of Slaughterhouses ... .. .. .. .. ..	30
Registered ... .. .. .. .. ..	6
Permanent Licences ... .. .. .. .. ..	10
Annual Licences ... .. .. .. .. ..	14
No. of Butchers using the above .. .. .. .. ..	44
New Slaughtermen's Licences issued .. .. .. .. ..	7
Slaughtermen's Licences .. .. .. .. ..	60
No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses .. .. .. .. ..	227

**Meat and Food Inspected and Condemned****At Butchers' Shops and Depot**

Imported—1,562lbs. Beef, bone-taint; 31lbs. Mutton, decomposition; 6lbs. lamb livers, soured; 28½lbs. Pork, taint; 657½lbs. Corned Beef, blown.

**At Retail Shops**

Tinned Milk, 881 tins; Tinned Meat, 122 tins; Tinned Fish, 133 tins; Miscellaneous Tinned, 303 tins; Fruit Cordial, 8 bottles; Bacon, 53½lbs.; Gravy, 28lbs.; Cheese, 13½lbs.; Tea, ¾lbs.; Bread, 875lbs.. Eggs, 60; Potatoes, 1,008lbs.; Bananas, 1,008lbs.; Tomatoes, 520lbs.; Sausage, 18lbs.

Fresh Fish.—Haddock, 350lbs.; Halibut, 79lbs.; Crabs, 299lbs.; Herrings, 98lbs.; Plaice, 99lbs.; Cod, 252lbs.; Bloater, 84lbs.; Cockles, 112lbs.; Prawns, 259lbs.; Mussels, 224lbs.; Fish Chitterlings, 56lbs.; Fish Cakes, 30lbs.

**Inspection of Animals Privately Slaughtered**

Pigs, 686; Calves, 2.

Particulars of Organs surrendered:—One whole carcase and offal, moribund. Tuberculosis: 29 Heads, 19 Lungs, 19 Livers. Other conditions: 17 Fats, 4 Spleens.

**Food and Drugs**

The usual reports from the County Council have been received, but do not call for any special comment.

**Ice Cream**

All premises used for the manufacture or sale of ice-cream were inspected and 12 samples examined for cleanliness. Two unsatisfactory samples resulted. Re-sampling was undertaken and subsequent samples were satisfactory.

## SECTION F

### **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

The South Nottinghamshire Joint Hospital Board was unable to admit any cases from this district to Debdale Hall, which, in August, ceased to function as an Isolation Hospital and was eventually transferred to Mansfield General Hospital in November.

The infectious diseases ambulance was included in the transfer and the loss of the vehicle was more troublesome to us than the loss of the hospital beds. Fortunately, the majority of cases for removal occurred in the first half of the year and Mansfield Borough provided their ambulance for the cases subsequently admitted to the Forest Isolation Hospital. It is not, of course, essential to have an ambulance reserved for infectious cases, and the Ambulance Service under the National Health Scheme will use the same vehicles for all kinds of cases requiring transport, but it has always been the practice here to confine the town ambulance to non-infectious cases. One case of Erysipelas, however, was conveyed to Sheffield by the town ambulance, the vehicle and contents being adequately disinfected afterwards.

#### **Scarlet Fever**

Sixty-two notifications were received and in three cases the diagnosis was subsequently revised. The total of fifty-nine cases is rather less than the annual average for the district.

Though cases occurred in each month throughout the year, the main incidence was from January to March (29 cases).

The disease was as usual benign, but one infant aged 2 years developed broncho-pneumonia and was admitted to the Forest Isolation Hospital, Mansfield, where he died five days later.

Thirty-five cases were removed to hospital. All were admitted to the Forest Isolation Hospital, Mansfield.

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
1—3 years	2	1	3
3—5 years	4	3	7
5—10 years	9	17	26
10—15 years	6	11	17
15—25 years	2	2	4
Over 25 years	1	0	1
Non-Civilian, 15—25 years	1	0	1
	—	—	—
	25	34	59
	—	—	—

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
19	16	5	19	59

One family provided five of the cases in the Skegby Ward. Three of them had had scarlet fever previously in November and December 1935. Three children aged 6 to 10 years showed the typical rash on 27th January, next day it appeared in a brother aged 12 years, and the following day a sister aged 15 was also found to have the infection. All were removed to hospital. The other four members of the family, three adults and a child aged 3 years, did not contract the disease.

One of the cases in the East Ward occurred in Harlow Wood Hospital in September.

### Diphtheria

For the first time, to my knowledge, no case of diphtheria occurred during a calendar year.

FOR THE SIXTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR, NO IMMUNISED CHILD UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, AND FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE YEAR, NO IMMUNISED SCHOOL CHILD, contracted diphtheria.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease for the past thirteen years:—

	Totals		
	Cases	Deaths	
1935	..	..	7 0
1936	..	..	39 1
1937	..	..	37 1
1938	..	..	65 4
1939	..	..	39 3
1940	..	..	97 4
Totals, six years prior to immunisation	284		13

Immunisation commenced January, 1941.

1941	..	..	..	Not	Immunised	51	4
				Immunised	Deaths	4	0
						55	4

	Immunised		Not Immunised		12	0
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths		
1942	4	0	8	0	12	0
1943	2	1	1	0	3	1
1944	2	0	7	1	9	1
1945	0	0	1	0	1	0
1946	0	0	1	0	1	0
1947	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	1	18	1		
Totals, six years after immunisation			26		2	

### Diphtheria Prophylaxis

Completed Treatment during 1947:—

Scheme	Under	School	Total	Third
	5's	Children		Injections
Privately	641	82	723	468
	13	0	13	6
Totals	654	82	736	474

## Immunised Children at 31st December, 1947:—

- (a) Infants 1—4 years (incl.), 2,379.
- (b) School Children 5—14 years (incl.), 5,495.

% Level of Immunisation		31/12/47	31/12/46
(a) Infants, 1—4 years (incl.)	..	81%	80%
(b) School Children, 5—14 years (incl.)	..	95%	93%

## Age Groups, 1—4 years.

	Completed Treatment	Commenced Treatment	Consented, but failed to bring infants to clinic
Children born 1943	.. 88%	88%	57— 8%
Children born 1944	.. 83%	83%	66— 8%
Children born 1945	.. 83%	83%	55— 8%
Children born 1946	.. 73%	78%	78—11%

## Third Injections given at School Age:—

The Total Number of children, immunised in infancy, who have now had third injections is 2,644.

Commencing 2nd July, 1947, 1 c.c. T.A.F. was given for the third injection instead of 0.5 c.c. A.P.T.

The Total Cost of Immunisation during the year 1947 was—£139 10s. 3d.

**Acute Poliomyelitis**

In August a Consultant Service of Physicians and Orthopædic Surgeons was made available free of charge to the patient. All General Medical Practitioners were notified of the arrangements.

The recommendations of the Ministry of Health were put into operation at the public baths and measures were adopted to avoid overcrowding at the clinics.

Three cases were notified. Two were seen at home by a Consultant and the third was first notified from the Mansfield General Hospital Orthopædic Clinic.

Case 1. Girl aged 10 years. Notified August 18th.

After a febrile illness of a few days she complained of pains in the right leg and difficulty in walking. She was seen by a Consultant who considered she had had an abortive attack with slight affection of the right thigh muscles.

Removal to hospital was not considered necessary.

Case 2. A boy aged 3 years. Notified on November 25th.

This child developed weakness of the right thigh muscles after a feverish illness of two days. After being seen by a Consultant the child was nursed at home.

Case 3. A boy aged 2 years. Notified on December 15th.

First seen in the paralytic stage when he was referred to the Orthopaedic Clinic, Mansfield, both legs being affected. Apparently the infant had a feverish illness with drowsiness and coma for about a week before the paralysis was noticed and medical advice sought.

All the cases had progressed favourably by the end of the year.

Absentees from Magnus School, Newark, where a fatal case had occurred, were visited and kept under observation. None developed the disease.

### Pneumonia

Of the four notified cases, one girl aged 12 years died. As I have observed before, notification of this disease bears little relation to the actual cases. Therefore the apparent mortality is of no statistical significance.

### Erysipelas

One man, aged 45, was removed to Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital, Sheffield, where he made a good recovery.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Like some other infectious diseases this is either disappearing or rarely notified.

### Measles

The epidemic which began in November, 1946, rose to a peak in January, 1947, and after a temporary decline, reached a secondary peak in June. Few cases occurred after July. About two-thirds of the cases were children under five.

The one fatal case was a child of 4 years of age who died of bronchopneumonia.

The incidence in Wards was:—

East	West	Huthwaite	Skegby	Total
160	118	14	46	338

The age and sex distribution of all cases is given below:—

Age Groups:	Males	Females	Total
Under 1 year	5	6	11
1—3 years	32	44	76
3—5 years	61	72	133
5—10 years	56	56	112
10—15 years	1	4	5
15—25 years	1	0	1
	156	182	338

### Whooping Cough

Twenty-seven cases were notified with no deaths.

### Smallpox

Information was received from the Ministry of Health on the incidence of the disease, and the origin and the progress of cases in the region. Inmates of the Common Lodging House were kept under observation.

### Scabies

There was no public cleansing station. Notified cases were given prescriptions, for the supply of sulphur ointment free of charge, by the Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer or Private Practitioner.

The Scabies Order ceased to operate on December 31st.

Total families notified, 44.

Cost of treatment, £5 0s. 8d.

### Diabetes Mellitus

Two applications for a free supply of insulin were granted, making a total of four cases in receipt of insulin during the year.

The cost to the Council was £9 0s. 3d.

### Costs—Infectious Disease

Precept to South Notts. Joint Hospital Board—	£433 16 6
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Maintenance and other charges:—

Scarlet Fever .. .. .. .. ..	148 5 9
Erysipelas .. .. .. .. ..	2 16 10
Examination of Swabs (8) .. .. .. .. ..	1 4 0
Diphtheria Anti-Toxin .. .. .. .. ..	1 9 0
	<hr/>
	£587 12 1

### Tuberculosis

Age periods	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
5-15	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
15-25	7	7	1	1*	4	2	0	0
25-35	3	6	1	0	2	1	0	0
35-45	2	1	1*	1	1	0	0	1
45-55	0	2	0	0	4	1	0	0
55-65	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
65 and upwards	1	1*	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	15	17	5	4	14	4	1	2

Registrar-General's Figure

14      5      1      2

\*Subsequently notified as Non-Tuberculous.

Two fatal cases had not previously been notified.

There was a small increase in the number of new pulmonary cases notified. There was no significant incidence in any particular occupation. As would be expected, about half of the men were or had been engaged either in hosiery manufacture or mining. Ten of the seventeen women were housewives. Two girls, both shop assistants, were members of the same family.

The number of males who died was the highest since 1938.

All three deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were due to meningitis. One infant, aged 3 years, died at home, a child, aged 6, died in the Nottingham General Hospital, and a woman aged 40 in Mansfield General Hospital.

On Register	Males		Females		Total
	P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.	
31/12/46	..	126	44	138	347
31/12/47	..	126	44	147	357

Three cases were removed from the Register having been notified as recovered.

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cases of Infectious Disease during the year 1947

Notifiable Disease.	TOTAL	Number of cases notified. Age Groups.										Total cases notified in—								
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and Over	Huthwaite Ward	West Ward	East Ward	Skegby Ward	Huthwaite Ward	Skegby Ward	Total cases removed to Hosp.
Scarlet Fever	..	*59	0	1	2	1	6	26	17	2	4	0	0	0	19	16	5	19	35	1
Diphtheria	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-Spinal-Fever	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	..	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Measles	..	338	11	30	46	63	70	112	5	1	0	0	0	160	118	14	46	0	1	
Whooping Cough	..	27	5	1	1	3	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	0	1	0	0	0

\*Includes 1 Non-Civilian Case.



